

[ EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1 ]

## Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

**Weekly departure during Winter Season by the**  
**Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.**  
*Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATABACT by the S.S. INDIANA.*  
**THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, WONDOKORO AND THINWATH MILLS.**  
 For full particulars of the above routes, please apply to the Agents.  
**FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARBER BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.**  
 Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the  
*"Upper Egypt Navigation Company."*  
 For details and illustrated programme apply to the **UNION-AMERICAN STEAM SHIPERS**  
 and **HOTEL COMPANY.**

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight)

to NAPLES-MARSEILLES

Schleswig	Leaves Alexandria 4 p.m.	Nov. 22;	Dec. 6 & 27;	Jan. 10 & 24;	Feb. 7 & 21;	March 7 & 21.	
Hohenzollern	"	"	Nov. 29;	Dec. 13;	Jan. 3, 17 & 31;	Feb. 14 & 28;	March 14 & 28.

The following steamers are intended to leave **PORT SAID** :

<b>HOMEWARD: for Bremen or Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Southampton, Antwerp</b>			
Prinzess Alice	10911	Tues	about 1 Dec.
Prinzess	10918	Thurs	15 Dec.
Barbarossa	10919	Fri	16 Dec.
<b>For Australia via Suva, Aden, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Hongkong, Shanghai</b>			
Prinz K. Ludwig	10908	Tues	about 29 Dec.
Prinz Heinrich	10909	Thurs	13 Jan.
Scharnhorst	10910	Fri	14 Jan.

Grossmann	6081	TUES			ABOCH 7	NOV.	Seydlitz	7943						17 Dec.
Hoon	8023	W				11 Dec.	Friedrich D. Grosse	10806						14 Jan.
Froussin	8195	W				23								

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE  
HONOURABLES LLOYD & CO., Alexandria, Poretsdale and Rome.  
OTTO FLEISCHER, Agent in Alexandria, Capitan Lane.  
C. M. SCHOKKLER, Agent in Alexandria, Capitan Lane.  
Messrs. THOM, COOK & SON (Messrs. LLOYD & CO.) and GEARL STANTON'S REPRESENTATIVES are authorized to sell tickets to  
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

## Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at  
Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste

Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and  
expresses to Italy and Germany.

Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

Nov. 11	4 p.m.	S.M. Beniamin Capt. Martindale	Nov. 15	4 p.m.	S.M. Beniamin Capt. Martindale
12	11	Closter	16	11	Closter
13	11	Mahberg	17	11	Mahberg
		Klausberger			Klausberger

**Steamship Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste.**

Leaves Alexandria on or about 23 November, 6 & 30 December.

(Departures from Suez) To Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about December 5. To Aden and Bombay about December 10, November 9 and December 9. To Aden, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about November 30 and December 20.

**East-African Line.**

To Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, about December 4.  
**Syrian-Caramanian Line.**

To Aden, Bombay, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, about December 4.  
**Syrin-Carmannian Line.**  
 Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 37 November, 11 & 18 Dec.  
 Syrin-Carmannian Line.  
 Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 20 November, 4 & 25 Dec.  
 For information to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Tyco, Coos & Co., Ltd.,  
 LIONS HULLS, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Magharbi, (Telephone 192). Cairo; F. TASSERON  
 Helouan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of  
 the Army of Occupation and their families.

**CUNARD LINE.**  
 Alexandria to New-York and Boston via the Channel and Liverpool.  
 Sailings from Alexandria on Saturdays and Tuesdays.  
 31-12-1906

CUNARD.	14.00	Yokohama.	14.00	Yokohama.	14.00	Yokohama.
CUNARD.	14.00	Yokohama.	14.00	Yokohama.	14.00	Yokohama.
CUNARD.	14.00	Yokohama.	14.00	Yokohama.	14.00	Yokohama.

Regular twice-weekly Passage Service from the Adriatic, English accommodation.

DAKOTA	12,686	some	NEBRASKA	12,000	some
FLORIDA	9,893	some	UTAH	12,000	some

All steachers fitted with Marconi's wireless telegraphy. For thorough details from Egypt, and particulars apply to the Agents  
 Messrs. Macchi & Co., Alexandria; Wm. Kirtley, Cairo; H. Broadbent, Port Said.

[illegible]

Said, the Syrian ports, Chio, Smyrna, Salonica, Mount Athos, Dardanelles, Constantinople, and Odessa.

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Arrivals at Alexandria every other Monday early in the morning.

Departures from Alexandria on Wednesdays at 4 p.m.

Crimean or Bessarabian table wines free.

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**The Ellerman Lines Limited**

(Including Westcott & Laurance Line.)

(Including Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Island towns in the East. Write for particulars to the Agents.

Great Britain & Co. S.A.

Ellerman S.S. *City of Cambridge* due from Liverpool, Lisbon & Malta about Nov. 9

Ellerman S.S. *Diamond* due from Liverpool, Antwerp, London & Malta " " 12

The Ellerman S.S. *Britannia* now on the berth for Liverpool, will sail for that port in a few days

Passage - First Class £12. Second £9.

32176-90-9-905 N. E. TAMVACO, Alexandria Agent.

**SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.**  
**CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.**

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.			
CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.			
UP			
Wednesday and Sunday	...	9 p.m. depart Cairo	...
Thursday and Sunday	...	10 a.m. depart Luxor	...
Thursday and Sunday	...	6.50 p.m. depart Khartoum	...
Friday and Sunday	...	7.45 a.m. depart Khartoum	...
Friday and Sunday	...	12.15 p.m. depart Khartoum	...
Friday and Sunday	...	12.15 p.m. depart Khartoum	...

  

DOWN			
Monday and Friday	7.30 a.m. depart Khartoum	...	...
Sunday and Thursday	...	...	...
Friday and Thursday	...	...	...
Friday and Thursday	...	...	...
Friday and Thursday	...	...	...

Dining and sleeping cars — Mail delivered Khartoum Sunday and Wednesday evenings; Cairo Monday and Friday mornings.

**Navigation Générale Italienne**  
Société Reunies Florio-Rubattino. - Services Postaux. - Départs de Septembre.

Les MARDIS 1 et 15 à 8 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancône et Venise.  
Les MARDIS 1 et 15 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Syrie et l'Argentine.

Les JEUDIS 2, 9, 15, 23, et 30 à 5 h. p.m. direct pour ALEXANDRIE, CAIRO, ANTWERP et GENÈVE  
Les MÉRCREDIS 1 et 15 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancone et Venise.  
Les MÉRCREDIS 1 et 15 à 10 h. a.m. pour les écoles de la Syrie et Larnaque.  
Le LUNDI 13 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port-Saïd, Suès et Massawah.  
Le MARDI 7 et MÉRCREDI 22 à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Saïd

**Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.**  
DAY-AND-NIGHT TELEPHONE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 2 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for each 10 minutes, or fraction of 10 minutes.

**Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.**  
 DAILY-INTERCITY TELEPHONE.—Rates on follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for over 8 up to 3 minutes communication.  
 Private Calls—Overseas: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bazar; Helwan, Central Office, Mainline Ferry; Alexandria, St. Mark's Buildings, Serapion Bar, 1, Canal St. & Co.; Suez, Central Office, Rue Maritime Centrale. **36,439**

**INSURANCE**

**LIFE** **INSURANCE.**  
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

**LIFE** The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.  
**MARINE** Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).  
**FIDELITY** National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).  
 Risks accepted at Tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Agents for Egypt: McWane & Co., Alexandria,







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# T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets  
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.  
LOOMS AND DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.  
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.  
Great Choice of Turkish Designs.  
MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CHAPMAN HOUSE, SMYRNA, Est. 1849. BRANCH IN LONDON  
Cairo Show Rooms: 1, Bond-Point Soliman Pasha, opposite Savoy Hotel.  
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## "INVESTMENTS."

"Investments" introduced, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

### SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Adventure"; "The Advantages of 'Contingent' Securities"; "Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Railways with Points for Operators in Yankoo"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Instalments"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms"; "Being a Guide to Market Operators"; "Stock Exchange Failures"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money"; and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

## LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE

LIMITED  
GENERAL BANKERS.  
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

### IRRIGATION ENGINEERING.

By Sir HENRY H. WATSON, K.C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt, and formerly in Upper Egypt.

#### III.

In the last issue the preliminary steps of canal designing were considered, and the velocity of current to be adopted in accordance with the view of arriving at the determination of the water surface slope in the canal. And it was pointed out that, the velocity of current being selected to suit the actual conditions of any particular case, to find what the surface slope will be, we must first know what the discharge of the canal should be given. This leads us to an important question, namely, how much water is required for the irrigation of the area to be served; or, if the available supply is insufficient for the whole area, how much of it is it sufficient? We must ascertain the needs of the crops, how often and in what seasons they require watering, what are the intervals between the different waterings, and what quantity is required for each watering. We have, that is to say, to find out what is technically called the "duty" of water when used for the irrigation of crops in the area for which the project is being studied.

We will first consider the case of perennial irrigation. In different countries the "duty" of water is expressed in different ways, though the meaning is the same. The measure of the duty of water in India is the number of acres of crop which can be matured by one cubic foot per second flowing continuously during the growth of the crop. In Egypt the measure is the discharge per day of twenty-four hours, flowing continuously, which is required per feddan—acre—of crop. To give a rough idea of the "duty" of water, it may be said that, when irrigated by rain, we may quote Egyptian results. It has been found that, in the case of cotton and other summer crops in Lower Egypt, a discharge at the canal head of 30 cubic metres per twenty-four hours, flowing continuously, is sufficient for the irrigation of one feddan—acre—of cotton or other summer crop; and that double the amount is required for rice; or, in other words, one cubic metre per second will be sufficient for 3,860 feddans of summer crop, or for half that area of rice. In times of scarcity, however, by a rigid economical distribution of water by rotation—i.e. by describing later in the valley of crops to be irrigated, the duty may be increased by about 30 per cent. But, in designing, it is well to allow one cubic metre a second for 3,860 feddans of summer crop. Converted into Indian terms, the Egyptian "duty" is expressed by saying that a discharge of one cubic foot a second at the canal head will irrigate 81 acres of cotton, or half that area of rice. The duty gives the area of crop matured and not the gross area commanded. In Egypt it has been found that 40 per cent of the gross area is "actually" put under summer crop. Therefore, as one cubic metre a second irrigates 3,860 feddans of crop, it will suffice in summer to allow one cubic metre (3,860 x 5/7) = 2,750 feddans of area commanded. But in the flood season the whole of the Delta of Egypt is under crop, maize being sown in fields unoccupied by cotton. Moreover, it is desirable to allow for flood washings of salted lands. The canals, therefore, have to carry three times the discharge adopted, if they have to in summer, and consequently, when designing, an allowance of one cubic metre for every 3,400 feddans of area commanded has to be made. When the period of distribution is discussed, it will be explained how the summer discharge is controlled so that it may flow in the channels adapted to supply about three-fold its quantity without an inconveniently low water surface.

Let us assume that the position of the head works has been determined. Between this point and the point where the main canal enters the tract to be irrigated, the main canal should be carried along the alignment which will involve the least cost. Thence it should run along the crest of the main ridge of the country, while its branch canals should follow the anticlinal ridges, so as to keep the canal water high and in a position to flow on to the field, and also to avoid crossing the natural drainage of the country. If a contour may exist, it is more or less a simple matter to lay down upon it the scheme of canals and ditches adapted to the natural configuration of the ground. It may be that the country has no defined ridges, and that the principle laid down does not apply; in such a case the canals, speaking generally, should be aligned at right angles to the contours of the tract to be irrigated. Local features may also not admit of the observance of the rule, but not to cross drainage lines. If it be so, the drainage, if possible, must still be interfered with, but must be allowed its "right of way" along its natural line by providing a siphon under the canal at the point of crossing. If, even, in extreme cases, be preferable to divert the drainage into a new channel to be formed expressly for it. But, in all cases, the universal rule applies that the drainage must not be ignored, free passage for its surplus water being one of Nature's "vested rights" which may not be disputed.

We have hitherto been considering the case of canals intended to provide perennial irrigation, or irrigation all the year round, by the ordinary system of distribution to the plants by field channels. The conditions of basin irrigation, or irrigation by inundation during a period of flood in the river, are widely different. The duty of water in such irrigation is expressed by the number of acres of crop which can be matured by one cubic foot per second flowing continuously during the growth of the crop. In Egypt the measure is the discharge per day of twenty-four hours, flowing continuously, which is required per feddan—acre—of crop. To give a rough idea of the "duty" of water, it may be said that, when irrigated by rain, we may quote Egyptian results. It has been found that, in the case of cotton and other summer crops in Lower Egypt, a discharge at the canal head of 30 cubic metres per twenty-four hours, flowing continuously, is sufficient for the irrigation of one feddan—acre—of cotton or other summer crop; and that double the amount is required for rice; or, in other words, one cubic metre per second will be sufficient for 3,860 feddans of summer crop, or for half that area of rice. In times of scarcity, however, by a rigid economical distribution of water by rotation—i.e. by describing later in the valley of crops to be irrigated, the duty may be increased by about 30 per cent. But, in designing, it is well to allow one cubic metre a second for 3,860 feddans of summer crop. Converted into Indian terms, the Egyptian "duty" is expressed by saying that a discharge of one cubic foot a second at the canal head will irrigate 81 acres of cotton, or half that area of rice. The duty gives the area of crop matured and not the gross area commanded. In Egypt it has been found that 40 per cent of the gross area is "actually" put under summer crop. Therefore, as one cubic metre a second irrigates 3,860 feddans of crop, it will suffice in summer to allow one cubic metre (3,860 x 5/7) = 2,750 feddans of area commanded. But in the flood season the whole of the Delta of Egypt is under crop, maize being sown in fields unoccupied by cotton. Moreover, it is desirable to allow for flood washings of salted lands. The canals, therefore, have to carry three times the discharge adopted, if they have to in summer, and consequently, when designing, an allowance of one cubic metre for every 3,400 feddans of area commanded has to be made. When the period of distribution is discussed, it will be explained how the summer discharge is controlled so that it may flow in the channels adapted to supply about three-fold its quantity without an inconveniently low water surface.

discharged will be at the rate of 4,000 cubic metres per acre in the basin, the escape must be capable of discharging  $(\frac{4000}{24}) = 166\frac{2}{3}$  cubic metres per acre per day. The calculation of waterway required is complicated by the varying levels in the river at the time of discharge in different years, a high river level checking the discharge, while a low river level encourages it; so that in good floods, when the basins are well filled and there is most water to get rid of the escapes work best efficiently for the work of a low river to discharge into. So the best rule is to design the escapes with ample waterway.

### GORDON COLLEGE.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

On Thursday we announced that it had been decided by a meeting of the Council of Gordon College, to authorize the addition of three ordinary members and that Mr. W. M. Williams, Sir William Mathew, and Sir Henry Craik had been appointed. Mr. Williams is a partner in the firm of Barroth & Williams, who have been generous benefactors of the college. The other two new members of the council ought to be valuable additions for they are both authorities in education. Sir William Mathew, Kt., M.P., was born in 1838, and is the son of the late William Mathew, of Manchester. He is chairman of Mather and Platt, Ltd., owners of the Mather Iron Works, is an engineer and a M. I. C. E., and a governor and member of Council of Queen's College and of Victoria University. He investigated technical education in America and Russia for the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in 1883, he established the system of an eight hours' day at Balford Iron Works in 1893, and has since continued the system. He has been engaged in preparing technical education for many years. He is chairman of the Froebel Educational Institute of London and was a member of the committee appointed by the Minister of War in 1901 to report on the re-organization of the War Office. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.A. (Oxon), LL.D. (Glasgow) and St. Andrews, was born in Glasgow on 18th October, 1846, and is the son of the Rev. James Craik, D.D. He was appointed examiner in the Education Department in 1870, and Senior Examiner in 1873, and was Secretary to the Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, from 1885-1894. He is author of the "Life of Swift," "The State and Education," "Selections from Swift," "English Prose Selections," and "A Century of Scottish History."

#### ORIGIN OF THE PYRAMIDS?

The following extract is from the "Observer" of November 8, 1905:—  
A German, named Witte, has endeavored to prove that the Pyramids in Egypt, and the ruins of Palmyra and Babylon, are nothing more than the effects of volcanic eruptions, and has exercised great learning, application, and ingenuity in this absurd hypothesis.

### Calendar of Coming Events.

#### ALEXANDRIA.

- November.  
Sat. 25 Mustafa's Rifle Range. Practice, B. R. C. (Alex). 9.30.  
Sat. 26 Andrew v. E. T. C. Moharram Bay Commem. 3.30.  
Extraordinary general meeting, Alexandria Masonic Club. 6.30.  
Alhambra. French comedy company in *La Fille du Garcon-Chance*. 9.  
Khedivial Hotel (Germania Lodge's Charity Ball). 9.30.  
December.  
Sat. 2 Khedivial Hotel. Banquet des Familles. Ball. 9.30.  
Wed. 4 A. L. M. & D. S. Lecture by Dr. Ruffer, C.M.G., on "The Desert of Sinai." 9.  
Wed. 20 Cerule Khedivial. First Dance of Season.

#### CAIRO.

- November.  
Sat. 25 Khedivial Opera House. M. Lambert's company in *Le Marquis de Villar*. 9.  
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.  
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.  
Sun. 26 Zoological Gardens. R. A. Infantry Band. Afternoon.  
Old Bouree Palace. Ball. Orchestra. 6.  
(at Chateau). Alhambra Palace. Khedivial's Beyrarn Reception. 9 a.m.  
December.  
Fri. 1 Zoological Gardens. Ghisels Boys' Band. Afternoon.  
Mon. 13 Comanche House. Y.W.C.A. Annual Sale of Work, opened by the Countess of Cromer.  
Tue. 26 Meeting Salt & Soda Co. 8.

### WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant

Table d'Hôte Luncheon & Dinner  
Served on the Terrace.  
TELEPHONE 1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200

### KHEDIVIAL RECEPTION.

On the occasion of Beyrarn, his Highness the Khedive will hold a reception on the 1st Chawal 1391. (probably, Tuesday next) at Alhambra Palace, when visitors will observe the following hours and order:—  
At 9 a.m.—The Ulema; the General Assembly and the Legislative Council; the Governors of Cairo, Alexandria, the Baza Canal, Damietta and Suez, the Moudira, Moudirihs officials, and notables of the Provinces; and the pupils of the Government Schools.

At 9 a.m.—The officials of the following Administrations: Offices of the Council of Ministers; Ministry of the Interior; Public Health Department; Prison Administration; Quarantine Board; Repression of Slave Trade Department; Governors; Alexandria Municipality; Finance Ministry; Customs Administration; Ports and Light House Administration; Postal Administration; Coast Guard Service; Public Debt Commission; State Domain Administration; Administration of Railways, Telegraphs and the Port of Alexandria; Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Public Instruction; Ministry of War; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; War Administration.

At 10 a.m.—The Highnesses the Princes of the Khedivial Family; the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers; the Financial Adviser; the Judicial Adviser; the Adviser at the Ministry of the Interior and of Public Works; the Under Secretaries of State; Naval and Military officers of the rank of Binbashi and upwards.

At 10 a.m.—The former Presidents of the Council of Ministers; the President of the Legislative Council, Bishara; Grand Masters of Ceremonies; Chiefs of the Khedivial Cabinet, Chief Aide-de-Camp, Directors of the Khedivial Khazane, Directors General of Wafk, Under Secretaries of State, Director-General of the State Domain and Administrators of the Railways, Telegraphs, and the Port of Alexandria; notional civil and military personages having the rank of Laws or Oufat Sani and upwards, officers of the Navy and Army on pension or on the retired list, of the rank of Khatibnagar or Miralay; civil boys not in office, of the rank of Moutasharraf; and the staff of the Ministry.

At 10.30 a.m.—The Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

At 10.45 a.m.—The Public Debt Commissioners; the Administrators of State Domain; the Administrators of the Railways, Telegraphs and the Port of Alexandria.

At 11.15 a.m.—The field officers of the Army of Khedivial; the Clergy; the Mixed Magistracy; the Native Magistracy.

At 11.45 a.m.—The Khedivial Councillors; the Alexandria Municipal Commission; Native notables; European notables; the officials of the civil and military households of His Highness the Khedive and of the Khazane Khedivial.

Decorations will be worn. Naval and Military officers will be in full dress uniforms; native officers of rank or exercising duties obliging them to wear a special uniform, will wear those uniforms. Native and European officials whose rank or duties do not obligate them to wear uniforms will appear in plain-dress, with black trousers. Non-official Europeans and those without rank will wear dress suits. Native who wear national costume will be received in that costume.

The civil officials to be admitted to this reception are those holding, at least, the rank of sub-director or an equivalent rank; and those holding, at least, the rank of Sanik or Khatibnagar (military) and magistrates appointed by decree.

Names may be registered for H.H. the Khedive at the Bureau of Ceremonies of the Harem, beside the Gate of Honor of Alhambra Palace.

H.H. the Khedivial Mother and the Khedivial will also hold a reception on the 1st Chawal, when their Highnesses will receive a following:—  
From 9 to 11.30 a.m.—The Princesses of the Khedivial Family and native ladies.  
From 3 to 4 p.m.—European ladies.  
From 4 to 4.30 p.m.—The ladies of the Corps Diplomatique.

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From 3 to 4 p.m.—European ladies.  
From 4 to 4.30 p.m.—The ladies of the Corps Diplomatique.

At 11.30 a.m.—The Princesses of the Khedivial Family and native ladies.  
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At 11.30 a.m.—The Princesses of the Khedivial Family and native ladies.  
From 3 to 4 p.m.—European ladies.  
From 4 to 4.30 p.m.—The ladies of the Corps Diplomatique.

## THE RICH AND THE POOR NEED PE-RU-NA.



Many Suffer With Catarrh and Don't Know It.  
The Phase of Catarrh Most Prevalent in Summer is a Run Down, Worn Out Condition Known as Systemic Catarrh.



Mr. Geo. A. Hughes.

"Pe-Ru-Na is the Medicine for the Poor Man."—Geo. A. Hughes.

CATARRH assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the early summer systemic catarrh is most prevalent. This tired, worn-out feeling in nine cases out of ten is due to a catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes.

"Mr. Geo. A. Hughes, 609 Main Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: 'Periods has done more good than anything I have ever taken. I am forty-five years old now, and feel as good as I did at twenty. I was very thin and run down, but Periods acted just right in my case. I am a carpenter and sometimes a mechanic. Periods is the medicine for the poor man.'—Geo. A. Hughes."

A Congressman that Pe-Ru-Na is His Family.

Mr. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois, and Lieutenant of the United States for eight years, writes from the Lamon building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Periods has been used by my family with the very best results and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a tonic and an effective cure for catarrh."—Thos. J. Henderson.

Periods cleanses the mucous membranes and cures the catarrh wherever located.

For special directions everyone should read "The Use of Life," a copy of which sends each bottle. Periods is for sale by all chemists and druggists in five-ounce glass bottles at six cents per bottle. Five-ounce bottles.

These writings three correspondents write: Dr. Hartmann and one via the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. H. B. Hartmann, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FRIEDBERG, Cairo and Alexandria.

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**A Light Nourishment for General Use.**  
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FOR INVALIDS, DYSPEPTICS & THE AGED.  
ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., Lombard St., LONDON.



**LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.**

**RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.**

**OUR LONDON LETTER.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Londoner whose occupation calls him forth early in the morning found to-day that a severe frost had gripped the earth, while a chill wind shook the bare trees and made him shiver. As the day progressed, the wind died down, but intense cold continued. Sleet and snow are reported from the eastern parts of Great Britain.

A New Zealand correspondent writes to the "Practitioner," suggesting a probable cause for the majority of appendicitis cases, viz., the chips and flakes of misshapen dental utensils. The theory is not new, says the "Practitioner," but for all that there may be some foundation. It is true that the sharp, jagged element of tooth is not far forward in that of septic teeth; on the other hand, the tooth brush is regarded by some with suspicion. The use of boracic acid as a preservative in certain articles of food has lately been incriminated by one ingenious person, and another has flattered the devotees of vendors of mineral waters and other beverages by ascribing appendicitis to antimonial poisoning through the red rubber rings used as bottle stoppers. The "biological habit" has been charged by a Washington physician with the production of the disease. Other sapient persons point to the coincidence of the increase of appendicitis with the increased enthusiasm for golf and other forms of outdoor sport; and even sitting cross-legged is believed by some to be the cause of the disease. It would appear that everywhere around us lurk possible causes, and this all sounds very serious, but fortunately, concludes the "Practitioner," the nervous individual need not unduly worry, for theories as to the causation of appendicitis are as common as blackberries.

His Majesty's accident while shooting in Windsor Park is not, happily, of a serious character, and will not interfere long, we may trust, with the course of his numerous public activities. As the gun which the King carried was unloaded, there was no graver elements of danger present, but a stumble which is sufficient to splinter a gunstock might have proved very awkward in other circumstances, and on the whole his Majesty is to be congratulated on matters falling out as they did.

England has offered the King of the Hellenes a loyal and cordial welcome. Even were His Majesty a complete stranger he would be welcome because he is the Sovereign of a country for which many Englishmen entertain feelings of strong affection, and where they are sure of as friendly a reception as anywhere else on the Continent. But King George is not only no stranger, but he is allied by the closest of personal relations to our Royal House. Moreover, he has for many years occupied a difficult position, and has performed the duties which it imposed upon him with admirable skill, and with the modesty and calm which are traditional in the Royal Family from which he springs. Englishmen have watched the course of modern Greek history with more attention than they accord to the affairs of other small Continental States. There have been times when the efforts of modern Greek politicians have caused anxiety, and when their demands caused complications in the political life of South-Eastern Europe; but whatever these efforts or demands may have been Englishmen know that King George has always exercised upon them a moderating and beneficent influence.

The German "Reichsbank" recalls what it

terms the next message wherein Lord Kaully informed the English newspapers that the King had no intention of visiting the German Emperor on his way to Marienbad, and it describes the tone of the denial by Rauter's support the Fund which the King and Queen would attend their German Majesty's silver wedding as equally unfriendly.

The "Vossische Zeitung" declares that in view of the nature of the relations now existing between Berlin and London, no one in Germany expected that the King would attend the festivities in question. This newspaper suggests that the report that the King and Queen were coming to Berlin was inspired in London for no other purpose than to give the British Government an opportunity of denying it in an extremely unfriendly communication addressed to Germany and the German Court.

This insinuation is totally base. The report originated in the "Märkischer Zeitung," which maintains close relations with the German official Press bureau.

Whatever controversy may flourish on the unemployed, there is a common duty at present to which none can be inexcusable, and that is the duty of the King and Queen, with their generous thought and generous hand, establishing as a means for the mitigation of distress. It was announced yesterday morning that, except for £1,000 each to be paid to two agencies in which His Majesty has a personal interest, the whole Fund will be administered by central committees, and these will, for the most part, be guided by experience gained in the winter of 1904 and former years.

Arrangements are now nearing completion for an attack on London's traffic, and the prediction is made that within three years motor vehicles sufficient number to cope with 600,000,000 passengers per annum will be running. The output of the best chassis makers of the Continent, namely, the Mercedes (Mercedes-Daimler), Panhard, Lévassor, and Straker-Squire, have been secured, but it is admitted that not a single order has been placed in this country.

That the huge sum represented by these orders has had to go abroad is regretted by those most intimately associated with the movement, but it is pointed out that British manufacturers have utterly failed to effectively compete with foreign makers. Each chassis costs £250, but a leading British firm which recently undertook to produce one, so completely failed that they paid a heavy fine in default.

The days of the London horse-drawn omnibuses are numbered. Within three years, experts say, the clumsy, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated vehicles will be relegated to the scrap-heap, and the streets will be alive with the swiftly gliding, comfortable, motor-omnibuses of the future. What the effect of such a revolution will be remains to be seen. At the present moment there are, it is round numbers, 4,000 horse cabs working in the streets of the Metropolis. They carry, according to the most reliable statistics, an average of 3,000 passengers per omnibus per week, or the remarkable total of 600,000 passengers per annum. Year by year this number increases, notwithstanding the competition of "taxis," "trams," and "suburban railways." It is with these figures that the motor omnibus companies are prepared to deal.

The real difficulty London is finding in maintaining its position as a great general cargo port consists in the fact that it is becoming, through the increased activity and importance of the North and Midlands, and more isolated from the great traffic-proving and to be re-located in places. Its own trade, that inherent to the productions and wants of its own population, does not in itself provide or require a sufficient amount of

tonnage for a port of the very first class. In shipping it is always weight and regular supply of cargo which attract and induce the export of supplies. Excepting the wants of her own population in respect of food and so on, there is no great seaboard traffic, that need, necessarily, come to London.

It is a question whether London will, or can, or ought to, retain the position of a great port. With real and cheap railway facilities and extension of docks down the river it might; for by London as a port we mean the Thames to its mouth; nothing above Woolwich, and nothing on the south side, would be of much use. As it is, the enormous cost of bringing goods by rail through London quite shuts off any idea of using the south side as a general shipping place. The lighterage system may live some time; but it is doomed; the repeated handlings kill it. Liverpool and Hull are cheaper for our heavy imports and exports, and are infinitely better served by railways than London is, for under present railway management, can be. One united railway service running trains to and from the north, alongside a big and cheap new dock on the north side, might enable the Thames to remain a great entrepot; yet, after all, Liverpool and Hull and the other great northern ports, are the natural outlets and outlets for by far the greatest part of our sea trade. That being so, why should we try to force it to the Thames?

The Londoner of to-day tends more and more to the flat as a dwelling-place. Its convenience and labor-saving qualities give it an especial favor in the eyes of those who make incomes, under which head we may include anything up to four or five thousand a year. But there is no reason why the advantages offered to the merely comfortable should not be divided, in due ratio, to the really rich. And now at last provision has been made even for the millionaire. On the site of Gloucester House such flats are to be built as have never been seen before. A ballroom, a billiard-room, three bedrooms each—the accessories sufficiently indicate the nature of these compressed palaces which are to arise in our midst.

I see that Sunday football has become an institution in the suburbs, and the number of persons playing the game on that day "has reached," according to a contemporary, "such large dimensions that several religious bodies are considering the advisability of starting a crusade against it." Why anybody, however religious, should wish to start a crusade against such a healthy practice I cannot understand.

A report on British whiskies by Dr. Wiley, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, has just been published. It states that the whole of the output of the Scottish distillers finds its way to "so-called blenders," who mix with it an alien spirit distilled from India corn. Blended whisky, the report says, is not pure whisky. Dr. Wiley protests against the admixture of coloring and foreign matter with whisky intended for exportation.

Most people frequenting theatres have suffered from the matinee hat, which no appeals from managers, or deeply-felt, emphatic remarks from the audience have induced their fair wearers to abandon. But Miss Camilla Clifford, who at the Yvonneville Theatre, achieved success at the afternoon performance of "The Catch of the Moon." As she sang her new song, ridiculing the matinee hat, ladies sitting with hats pinned, unfastened hat-strings, and with all the speed they could, hid from light their heads, to the accompaniment of hearty laughter and cheers.

A man named Walton has met with a terrible death near Wellington, Somerset, by falling into a limekiln. A policeman, who was passing near, heard some one groaning, and found a man on the burning mass. He endeavored to pull him out, but his arm came off. He then gripped the body, and managed to get him out. The other arm and both ears fell off, and he died immediately.

#### SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, 25th November, at 3 p.m., and on the following day, Sunday, at 10 a.m., there will be a Sale by Auction of the English Furniture belonging to Colonel Kaully, contained in ex-General's House, Moharrem Bay, at the end of the Red River (ex-Prince's Palace), where the sale will take place. N.B. SOUILLI, Auctioneer & Valuator.

#### ARMY AND NAVY.

##### NEXT YEAR'S NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 15. A contemporary says—"We understand that the naval manoeuvres for 1906 will be on a far larger scale than those of the postponed programme of this year, and the Japanese Fleet will theoretically form part of the scheme. The work will be based on a principle quite new in naval annals, and will test the strategic and tactical value of the new distribution of warships. The sea frontiers of all our possessions will come into the scheme, and the conditions that might occur in a war with a naval combination will be rehearsed simultaneously in the various zones of the sea as part of one war plan. Opposition will be that strained relations exist, and British and Japanese navies are watching the enemy's ships all over the world. Later, war will be assumed to have broken out, and the secret divisions will be mobilized. A skeleton enemy of officers will leave home waters with reserve orders, and the admirals and captains will be kept on the alert for weeks and months of efficiency over devised, as some of the command-ers-in-chief will find themselves in situations demanding tact, ability, and intuitive judgment."

In the future Royal salutes will be fired at home stations on the 9th November—the King's Birthday—but there will be no ceremonial parade.

Sir William P. Butler retired last week under the age rule, to the extreme regret of a host of friends, both civilian and military. The author of "The Great Lone Land" found his opportunity in the Red River Expedition of 1870. It may be remembered that the youthful soldier, on hearing that Wolsey was organizing the expedition, wired to his father, a member of the 6th, 6th Regiment. To that terse application for employment he got no response, so he went to Winnipeg, and so forcibly did he strike Wolsey that he never again had to apply for employment. Sir William did his best to win up the almost moribund War Office to the possibilities of a South African war before it came off, with such disastrous reverse and regrettable instances, but with no effect. Nor did the intimation that the Boers were developing an extraordinary taste for the music of the "pianos" in the Orange Free State factories cause the opinion of Sir William to change. He was thanked for his warnings, and if he wanted it he afterwards had ample revenge. To great numbers of friends the news of the close of his active career will be heard with unalloyed regret.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. H. Allridge, Rifle Brigade, who has just been promoted to a commission as a quartermaster sergeant, was serving lately with the 2nd Battalion in Egypt. He has the unique distinction of being the only one of his rank mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatches after the battle of Omdurman, for which he received the Distinguished Conduct Medal. During the South African campaign he was with the 2nd Battalion at Ladysmith, during the entire siege; and when it was raised he accompanied General Buller as far north as Lydenburg. When peace was declared the battalion was sent to Cairo, and subsequently to Khartoum. Lieut. Allridge won the British, Egyptian and Distinguished Conduct Medals, the Khartoum Expedition, and the Queen's medal with four clasps, and the King's medal with two clasps, for the South African War, and also the medal for long service and good conduct.

Lieutenant H. C. Thompson, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Belfast, has been selected to serve with the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, and has been ordered to place himself in communication with the Colonial Office. Lieutenant Thompson served with the 2nd Battalion, now at Cairo, in the South African War, including the operations in the Orange River Colony, and the action of Petersburg, where he was severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal with three clasps).

Everything points to the return home of the 2nd Battalion of the Inniskillings in the next twelve months, and the going on foreign service of the 1st Battalion. The 2nd Battalion has been active since 1898, and since then has never been active in the Turkish Expedition and the South African War. Recruiting is now being pushed for the 1st Battalion as it is fully 100 men below strength.

The Malia, draft of the 1st Battalion West-oxford Regiment, at Southampton, will embark on the 8th. Sunday at Southampton on the 2nd inst. to join the 1st Battalion. The draft is unusually strong as it numbers 300 non-commissioned officers and men. No officers of the West-oxford have been taken on duty with the 1st Battalion which will be taken out by Lieutenant G. O. Staden and Second Lieutenant H. V. Scott, Rifle Brigade.

#### NOTICE.

Merchants, Traders and others in Cairo wishing to do business with British firms are requested to send their names, addresses and particulars of their businesses to Mr. Peter Bland, The Commercial Bureau, P. O. Box No. 90, Cairo. 36710-19

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**ADVERTISING AGENTS.**—The best public advertising sites in Alexandria, belong to G. Vetter & Co., Adm. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25443-51-12-905

**ACCOUNTANT.**—Englishman, 38, capable entire charge seeks post Egypt. Over three years' residence. Fair French. Little Arabic. Excellent references. Through knowledge local and foreign. Address: The Editor, 16, 16/2, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 36758-6-5

**ANGLICAN AMERICAN Typewriter Agency.** 19, Boulevard de Ramlah. ONLY ENGLISH TRAVELLING OFFICE in Alexandria. Typewriter by copy or by dictation. Demander Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition). "Success" Typewriter. Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all typewriters. 36694-2-6-506

**AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN NURSE.**—GOVERNMENT for two children of 6 and 9 years is wanted; good references required. All between 10-3 o'clock. Miss Kate, Villa Hensley, Kasr el Nabaria, near Kasr el Nil Bridge. 36738-3-1

**BLOCK TYPEWRITERS.** No. 5, 59, No. 7, 411, W.T. Kamra, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-905A

**BORMAN & Co.** have just received a large assortment of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing, Blankets, Flannels, Flannelettes. 36759-6-5

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**CHIEF.**—First-class European Chef required for the Union Club. Apply, Secretary, Union Club, Alexandria. 36733-6-1

**FOR LOAN OF MONEY** upon mortgages, etc., and English lessons, apply to Professor Carnaud-Nani, Monfratte's Buildings, Alexandria. 36196-96A-34

**FOR SALE.**—Dog Cart (high). Good condition. Apply, Army Service Corps Office, Head Quarters, Cairo. 36712-3-8

**HOUSE** wanted; 5 rooms, garden, near Fleming, standing away from sea. No. 36776 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 36776-3-8

**SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION.**—Professor Cusi, Mica, of Milan, with Milan diplomas and Certificates from Zurich and Leipzig, gives lessons. English singing a specialty. Accepts limited number of pupils for piano (classical school) at his own and pupils' residence. Address, 19, Boulevard Ramlah, H. Lofanti and Hosk, Cherif Pasha Street. Many references from pupils in Alexandria. 26653-31-1-906

**UN MONSIEUR** cherche une chambre (centrale) sans pension. S'adresser: No. 36, 373, bureau Egyptian Gazette. 36778-3-3

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A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING  
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FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.  
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All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—  
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Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

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HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY  
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Fertilizers, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

# ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

## BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,050

Alexandrie, VENDREDI 24 Novembre 1905.

### COTON

	EXPORTATIONS										STOCK
	Arrivages	Angleterre		Continent		Etats-Unis		TOTAL			
		Canbars	Balles	Canbars	Balles	Canbars	Balles	Canbars	Balles		
Cette semaine	855,048	15,396	122,458	7,510	55,224	3,598	97,412	97,033	206,291	1,000,093	
Même semaine 1904	375,384	14,654	111,004	9,194	68,601	1,895	14,591	25,63	194,196	1,122,584	
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	2,385,091	114,400	872,360	74,302	557,413	18,495	149,409	307,097	1,572,082	—	
Même époque 1904	2,361,483	114,114	870,914	77,629	594,420	12,041	92,715	308,794	1,547,949	—	

U. S. Customs, Sept. 8 au 1er Septembre 1905 Canbars 346,000

\* au 1er Septembre 1904 Canbars 409,000

Y Compris stock 8 au 1er Septembre 1905 Centars 346,000

34 au 1er Septembre 1904 Centars 409,000

### GRAINES DE COTON

	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	210,450	108,101	—	102,101	665,103	607	3,143
Même semaine 1904	154,438	70,549	8,364	78,832	787,887	905	1,431
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	1,218,814	664,881	32,250	897,111	—	4,379	19,089
Même époque 1904	1,258,811	694,953	28,494	718,451	—	9,496	20,707
— 30 Septembre 1905 d'Ardebs 248,400							
				et au	1er Septembre 1904 d'Ardebs 247,520		

Le stock au 1er Septembre 1905 était d'Ardebs 248,400 et au 1er Septembre 1904 d'Ardebs 247,527

Pour les Fèves, Orges, Blé, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 21 Mars et 20 Novembre

### FEVES

	SOLD		DEBARS		Angleterre		Continent		TOTAL		STOCK	Arrivages	Export.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs					
Cette semaine . . .	1,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,582	—	519	—	—
Même semaine 1904 . .	19	—	787	—	92	—	779	—	211,595	—	—	—	—
A partir de 1 <sup>er</sup> Av. 1905	117,911	19	64,840	—	29,604	—	93,558	—	—	—	54,896	25,780	—
	—	19	143,283	—	55,543	—	209,135	—	—	—	679	87	—

N.B. — Le Stock des fèves a été diminué d'Ardebs 3,712 réexpédiées dans l'intérieur en Octobre dernier.

Stock au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs 48,000

Stock au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs 47,100

### ORGES

	Arrivages			Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Exportations
	Soldi	Bohère	Expor.						
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Cr. 108 Ok.	Cr. 108 Ok.
Cette semaine ...	159	606	—	—	—	98	21	310	—
Même semaine 1904...	469	2,259	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
A partir de 1 <sup>er</sup> Sept. 1905	4,005	44,390	—	8,773	61	8,395	216	828,442	793,525

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — et au 1er Mars 1905 Om —

Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs — et au 1er Mars 1904 Om —

N.B. — L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

### MAIS

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION										Graines et résidus	
Fair	Brown		Hante-Egypte et Fayoum		Graines de Coton Mit-Afifi " Hante-Egypte	P. T.	55 1/2	Disponible	Tickets		
	Tal.	12 3/8	Tal.	11 1/4				"	"		
Fully Fair,	"	12 5/8	"	11 1/4	Elé Saida	"	"	"	"		
Good Fair,	"	14 5/8	"	13 1/4	Elé Babéria	"	"	"	"		
Fully Good Fair,	"	15 1/4	"	14	Orze	"	"	"	"		
		15 7/8		14 1/2		"	"	"	"		

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — et au 1er Mars 1905 Om —

Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs — et au 1er Mars 1904 Om —

N.B. — L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

### OIGNONS

Coton Fully Good Fair Brown	Janvier pr.	1M.	15 19/32	Graines de Coton	Nov.-Dés. Jan. pr.	P.T.	87 10
" " " " " "	Mars pr.	"	15 18/32	"	Février-Mars pr.	"	88 10
" " " " " "	Mai pr.	"	15 24/32	Pétrole	Nov.-Dés. Jan. pr.	"	152 No
	Novembre 1906		14 6/32				

Marché des Cotons : en hausse pour les Mid-Aff et sans changement pour les autres qualités.

BATIM : le Douane, la Station de Gabbari et le marché de Minet-el-Bassal seront fermés les 22 et 23 courant.